



ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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1962

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Irene B.M. Green
M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)

together with
the
R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H.S. Hawkins,
A.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.)

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The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(Irene B.M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)
for the
RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
NORFOLK
for the year ending 31st December, 1962

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	.. .. .	93,005
Population (Census 1931)	.. .. .	25,648
Population (Census 1951)	.. .. .	37,629
Population (Census 1961)	.. .. .	46,003
Population (Estimated mid-1962)	.. .. .	46,890
Number of structurally separate dwellings (1931)	.. .. .	7,660
" " " " (1951)	.. .. .	10,798
" " " " (1961)	.. .. .	15,163
" " " " (1962)	.. .. .	15,975
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1962	.. .. .	£497,377
Estimated Net Produce of Penny Rate	.. .. .	£1,931

The estimated mid-year population was 46,890, an increase of 887 since 1961. There was an excess of 391 births over deaths, so it would appear that about 500 new residents moved into the district during the year. Inhabited houses increased by 426, mainly by private building.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

I am indebted to the Norfolk Agricultural Station at Sprowston for the following account of the weather during 1962.

After a comparatively mild and sunny January, the months from February until the end of September were extremely disappointing. Mean monthly temperatures were invariably lower than the average, being particularly so in March and July. Sunshine was below average in every month of the period except for June while rainfall was usually about average, except in June which was abnormally dry. October was one of the best months of the year with mild, sunny and fairly dry weather. This was followed by the wet and cold months of November and December.

Over the year sunshine was far below normal. Rainfall likewise was lacking and was almost 4 inches less than the average.

To sum up, 1962 was a very disappointing and trying year for all and the so-called summer months brought frustration and hardship to farmers and holidaymakers alike. December began the great freeze-up which was to continue without a break for several months.

VITAL STATISTICS

Total Males Females					St. Faith's & Aylsham	England & Wales	
					1962	1961	1962
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	860	444	416	)Birth rate)per 1,000 of)estimated)resident)population	18.8	19.5	18.0
Illegitimate	26	14	12				
Total	886	458	428				
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	13	7	6	)Rate per)1,000 live)and still)births	15.5	13.3	18.1
Illegitimate	1	1	-				
Total	14	8	6				
<u>DEATHS</u>							
				)Crude death)rate per)1,000 of)estimated)resident)population	10.5	11.7	11.9
Total	495	249	246				
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>							
Legitimate	2	1	1	)Infant)Mortality)rate per)1,000 live)births	4.5	21.2	21.4
Illegitimate	2	-	2				
Total	4	1	3				

Additional Statistics

				<u>St. Faith's & Aylsham</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate adjusted for age and sex	..	..	..	19.1	18.0
Death rate adjusted for age and sex	..	..	..	10.4	11.9
Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	4.5	21.4
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	4.5	15.5
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	4.5	-
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	2.26	-
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	76.9	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	2.9%	6.6%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	..	..	..	Nil	-
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	Nil	-
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)	..	..	..	4.4	30.8

The causes of death as supplied by the Registrar General are given in the following table :-

										<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..							-	1	1
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..					-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	1	2
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
6	Meninococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	-	-
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
9	Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	..	..							2	-	2
10	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	..	..	..						6	1	7
11	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung or Bronchus	..								14	1	15
12	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	..	..	..						1	8	9
13	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	..	..	..						-	4	4
14	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	..								31	17	48
15	Leukaemia & Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	2	2
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	6	6
17	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..							33	44	77
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..			47	36	83
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..						2	2	4
20	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		38	55	93
21	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..			10	6	16
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	2	2
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		13	25	38
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14	4	18
25	Other Disease of Respiratory System	..	..							3	1	4
26	Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..				2	-	2
27	Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	..	..	..						-	1	1
28	Nephritis & Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	4	5
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..			4	-	4
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..						-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..				1	2	3
32	Other Defined & Ill-Defined Disease	..	..							9	16	25
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..			9	-	9
34	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	2	5
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	5	10
36	Homicide & Operations of War	..	..	..						-	-	-
All Causes										249	246	495

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

	<u>Pre-School</u>		<u>School</u>	<u>Working Life</u>					<u>Pensionable Age</u>			
Age Groups	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-65	66-75	76-85	Over 85	Total	
Totals	4	1	2	9	9	16	99	139	157	59	495	

There were 886 live births and 495 deaths registered during the year, 14 stillbirths, 4 infant deaths but no maternal deaths associated with childbirth.

The adjusted birth rate was 19.1 compared with the National figure of 18.0, and the death rate similarly adjusted was 10.4 compared with 11.9 for England and Wales. The district is again gaining by birth at a greater rate and losing by death at a slower rate than the average for the country as a whole.

The most remarkable figure of all the year's statistics is that for infant mortality, namely 4.5 per 1,000 live births. This is an all time record and compares very favourably indeed with the national rate of 21.4 and with last year's rate of 21.22.

The illegitimacy rate was again lower being 2.9% of all the live births, compared with 3.6% last year and a national figure of 6.6%.

This rural district would appear to be an excellent place in which to be born with a very good chance of long survival.

Infant Deaths

Ages at Death (Infants under 1 year)

									<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
1-3 days	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
									1	3	4

The 4 infant deaths all occurred within 2 days of birth and 2 of them were illegitimate. The causes of death were congenital defects of the heart (2), prematurity (1), and foetal asphyxia (1). All could be classed as probably unavoidable deaths.

No infant (and there were 886 live births) died between the ages of 2 days and 1 year. This is a wonderful record and reflects supreme credit on the maternity services, medical and nursing, and on the mothers themselves, who are taking more and more interest in the best methods of child care.

Prematurity

Total number of infants born prematurely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Number of deaths of premature infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of premature stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

With only one death out of 38 prematurely born infants, it is obvious that the skilled care available locally for these tiny babies is of a very high order indeed.

Premature Deaths (between 1 and 40 years)

There were 21 deaths (13 male and 8 female) between the ages of 1 and 40, two more than in 1961 from the following causes :-

Accidents (8) Road (7) males 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 23 & 36.
 Industrial (1) male 34.

Suicide (3) Females 23 & 35, male 35.

Congenital Defect (1) Liver Cirrhosis - male 13.

Chronic Disease (7) Epilepsy (2) male 17 months & female 19 years.
 Aneurysm (1) male 37.
 Kidney (2) females 35 & 39.
 Malignant (2) females 25 & 37.

Other Diseases (2) Post Operative - male 37.
 Generalised Skin Disease - female 12.

Again half of these deaths were due to avoidable causes, namely accidents and suicide. The 8 accidents all caused male deaths, 6 of them between the ages of 15 and 23 and there was one due to a mishap at work.

Seven young men killed in road traffic accidents is a heavy toll and their deaths suggest that the use of the road by a young male in a vehicle has a sizeable occupational hazard.

The 3 suicides were 1 male and 2 females, one of the latter aged only 23 years. One wonders if earlier psychiatric, or other social help, would have prevented these tragedies with their great curtailment of the normal span of life.

The 2 deaths during school age were due to rare clinical conditions, incompatible with long survival, while complications of epilepsy were the cause of 2 fatal cases, a female aged 19 and a baby aged 17 months.

Chronic degenerative disease of the arteries (1) male of 37, the kidneys (2) females 35 and 39, and malignancy (2) females aged 25 and 37 caused 4 deaths in the late thirties and there was one post operative death, a male aged 37.

If we could abolish the road fatalities, aid the distraught before they ended their own lives and perhaps deal earlier with degenerative disease, the number of shortened lives would be reduced to minute proportions.

Malignant Disease (Including Cancer)

There were 85 deaths from malignant disease in 1962, one more than in 1961 and lung cancer accounted for 15 of these, compared with 20 last year.

The ages at which lung cancer was fatal were as follows :-

	Age not known	45-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	70+	Total
Males	-	-	2	4	1	3	3	14
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Over the last 7 years, cancer of the lung has caused the deaths of 110 people, 95 males and 15 females and 65 of these deaths occurred during working life, many of them in the early 50's. The following table gives the figures for each year for comparison, those during working life are given in brackets :-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Males	15(7)	14(9)	17(7)	6(4)	15(10)	14(10)	14(9)
Females	0(0)	2(2)	3(0)	2(2)	1(0)	6(5)	1(0)
	<u>15(7)</u>	<u>16(11)</u>	<u>20(7)</u>	<u>8(6)</u>	<u>16(10)</u>	<u>20(15)</u>	<u>15(9)</u>

Again in 1962, we see a heavy incidence of this most preventable of diseases occurring so often when a man was in the prime of life. It makes one wonder how many women in the world today have been widowed prematurely by the smoking habits of their husbands and how many children deprived of their fathers.

There is still far too much complacency about this situation with fascinating advertisements on the hoardings and other mass media, all put out by the tobacco industry and costing a very large sum of money. No-one has ever computed the financial loss from the premature death of men in working life, or from heart and bronchitis cases, off work for long periods of illness.

Smoking appears to be an addiction almost impossible to overcome, except by the very strong-minded. It is therefore essential to stop people starting to smoke as early in their lives as possible. Perhaps if the greatly admired sportsmen and women, the Pop singers and other idols of the young would come out strongly in favour of not smoking, it might have some influence in stopping this dangerous addiction being acquired.

General

Heart and circulatory diseases were again the commonest cause of death, with 83 from coronary disease, compared with 106 last year. Accidents of all kinds caused 14 deaths and there were 10 suicides.

71% of all deaths occurred over the age of 65, 46% over 75 and 10% over the age of 85.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Age not known	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	12
Measles	-	7	11	18	3	2	2	-	-	43
Whooping Cough	-	5	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	15
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	6
Food Poisoning	5	1	1	-	-	6	10	30	17	70
Dysentery	3	4	2	17	2	-	8	-	-	36
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meninococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	10	20	18	48	10	16	22	33	19	196

There were 196 cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) notified during the year, 633 less than in 1961. The drop in numbers was almost entirely due to an absence of a measles epidemic, only 43 cases being notified compared with 657 last year.

There was less scarlet fever, much less whooping cough and less infective jaundice. The two conditions showing greater prevalence were those of food poisoning and dysentery.

Measles

Only 43 cases of measles were notified. 19 of them in pre-school children, 4 adults and the rest of them of primary school age.

No complications were reported.

Whooping Cough

There were 15 cases of whooping cough compared with 57 last year, half of them being of pre-school age. No complications were reported and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria) No cases of either disease were reported during the
Poliomyelitis) year.

Scarlet Fever

There were 12 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, the majority of them schoolchildren and no complications have been reported.

Infective Gastro-Enteritis

Again this year, all bowel infections are being included under the above heading and it is with some concern that I have to report such a large increase in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

Food Poisoning

Apart from a few unconnected cases which occurred sporadically during the year, the main bulk of them were associated with an outbreak at Hellesdon Hospital. This incident concerned 74 people, 2 of whom were staff and the rest patients. Only 10 cases were clinically ill and some of these had only slight symptoms.

The majority of patients giving positive results were contact carriers and had no illness at all. The Hospital staff organised a very thorough investigation and follow-up procedure and in a short space of time, the bulk of the cases had become negative.

It appeared that some article of food was responsible, probably on one occasion only, but it was never possible to determine the exact cause.

No new cases occurred after the initial outbreak and even the most severe case cleared up quite rapidly.

Dysentery

The majority of the cases of dysentery, either notified, or discovered during the investigation of known cases, were associated with an outbreak at Sprowston Infants School.

This epidemic began in early March and the infection was largely confined to 2 classes in the school. 59 cases were confirmed in all, 25 children and 3 adults at the school, the rest being family contacts of these.

The usual routine procedure of regular disinfection of lavatories and a strict regime of handwashing was promptly instituted and by the end of the Spring term the epidemic was well under control.

The position was complicated by the presence amongst the children of many other unrelated infectious diseases, such as german measles, chickenpox, glandular fever, and virus diarrhoea and vomiting. Many absentees were consequently visited, in case they were dysentery cases, visits which were actually unnecessary but in the circumstances essential.

The extent of the infection was very quickly assessed and confined to quite narrow limits due to quick and effective measures by all concerned. By the end of May, the last case had been finally cleared and the epidemic which had caused a great deal of work and some disorganisation of the school, was at last at an end.

Apart from this outbreak a few other sporadic cases were notified during the year in other parishes.

Epidemic (Virus) Vomiting

This curious clinical entity, epidemic vomiting and diarrhoea, thought to be due to a virus not yet identified, has been practically endemic in some schools, particularly Sprowston Infants School, for some years now.

Sprowston Infants have been particularly badly affected but, as the incubation period and method of passing the infection on is unknown, it is difficult to find any effective methods of control. Children are perfectly well one minute and vomit the next, almost without warning, so that if the infectious stage is before the sickness starts, it is impossible to be aware of it.

In an endeavour to cut short the epidemic, the school was given an extended half term holiday, the premises were disinfected and on re-opening, every new case was excluded for 3 days even if complete recovery had taken place.

There is some evidence that the cases have been less frequent but these measures cannot be said to have entirely eradicated the infection from the school.

Much research is being carried out into the cause of this tiresome disease and it is to be hoped that the experts will soon have some useful information to give us. Although serious consequences are rare, this disease has a considerable nuisance value in a small population.

Typhoid & Other Enteric Disease

No case of typhoid or paratyphoid was notified during the year.

Prevention of Infection

There is an effective preventive immunisation procedure for the following diseases :-

Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
Diphtheria	Smallpox	Tuberculosis

The position in Area 4 is very satisfactory in that a large percentage of children have received full courses of preventive treatment against poliomyelitis, tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough.

Poliomyelitis

Total No. (3 injections)	22,889	
Total No. (4 injections)	<u>5,597</u>	(5-12 years old only)
	<u>28,486</u>	

The oral vaccine now in use, is very popular and a large percentage of the younger members of the community have now been protected.

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough

The usual practice of giving babies a course of triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough was continued during 1962, the majority of the injections being given by family doctors.

Booster doses of diphtheria and tetanus injections were given as a routine to school entrants and to any others who had missed either primary immunisation in infancy or a booster dose in earlier school life.

Exact figures are not available but it is known that a large percentage of all eligible children have in fact been protected.

General Sickness

Weekly Sickness Claims

The seasonal epidemic of respiratory disease started, as recorded in my 1961 Report, in December 1961 when the figures rose to 8 times the average. During the first week of January the figures remained high and then fell rapidly to half the peak figure and by the middle of February the sickness rate was average for the time of year.

A smaller rise occurred in the beginning of April after which the figures fell to a low average until they began to show a gradual rise from the end of September till the end of the year. The December figures, however, were only about half of those during the peak period of 1961.

Some true influenza was diagnosed and the number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory disease was higher than last year. These deaths occurred mostly amongst the elderly.

TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality

	Respiratory	Males	-	
		Females	<u>1</u>	
			<u>1</u>	
		<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u> <u>Rate</u>
County of Norfolk	12	0.03	3	0.0076
St. Faith's & Aylsham	1	0.02	-	-
England & Wales	2775	0.059	312	0.067

There was only one death from tuberculosis in 1962 compared with 3 in 1961, this was a female aged 49.

Incidence

<u>Age Periods</u>							<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	-
15 - 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
25 - 34	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	-
35 - 44	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	-	-
55 - 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
65 & Over	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-
							3	4	2	-

There were 7 new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, 3 male and 4 female and 2 cases of the non-pulmonary type. The 3 male cases were all over the age of 45, while 3 of the 4 female cases were under 35.

Diagnosis

Mass Radiography Unit

The Mass Radiography Unit visited most of the fringe area parishes during September and October when a total of 4,562 persons, 2,019 males and 2,543 females were x-rayed.

Several different centres were used in the larger parishes including numerous public houses and the convenience of the venue, no doubt contributed to the success of the campaign. Out of the total x-rayed, 34 were reported to the Chest Clinic for further investigation and in 41 other cases, reports were sent to their doctors only.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Nos. X-rayed for 1st time</u>
Old Catton	111	114	225	112 - 49.77%
Spixworth	94	104	198	97 - 48.48%
Horsford	76	90	166	124 - 74.68%
Salhouse	84	65	149	90 - 60.40%
Rackheath	92	84	176	86 - 48.29%
St. Faith's	83	74	157	96 - 61.15%
Hellesdon	493	743	1236	521 - 42.15%
Sprowston	614	821	1435	609 - 42.44%
	2019	2543	4562	2158 - 47.30%

Volunteer Response by Age Groups

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	236	134	341	450	300	129	82	147	2019
Females	180	165	751	612	416	166	116	137	2543
Total	416	299	1292	1062	716	295	198	284	4562

The following is a summary of the pathological conditions found :-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Miniature X-ray Examinations	2019	2543	4562

No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found :-

(a) Requiring treatment or close clinical observation	1	1	2*
(b) Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic	4	1	5
(c) Healed Post Primary Lesions	2	2	4

(* 1 active case was found in Sprowston, the other in Forehoe and Henstead R.D.)

Among other diseases found were:-

Cancer of the Lung	5
Other Lung Diseases	11
Cardiovascular lesions	29
Other abnormalities	9
Total :	54

Prevention

B.C.G. Vaccination

Heaf Testing and B.C.G. vaccinations were again offered to all children over 13 attending schools in the Area. The results were as follows :-

Total No. Eligible	1290	
No. Tested	797	Acceptance rate 69.1% approximately
No. Positive	143	Positive rate 19.0% approximately
No. Vaccinated	587	

I am glad to report that the acceptance rate for this procedure was much higher than in 1961, being 69% compared with 54.5% last year. The percentage positive, however, 19% was much higher than last year and all the brisk reactors were seen at the Chest Clinic and had their chests x-rayed. In only a few cases were there any clinical findings and only some of these required treatment.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Through the courtesy of the Chief Constable of Norfolk, I am again able to give the following information about the road accidents which occurred in this district in 1962 :-

	<u>Fatal</u>		<u>Serious</u>		<u>Slight</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Drivers	-	-	29	27	39	40	68	67
Passengers	1	1	30	16	67	52	98	69
Motor Cyclists	4	1	47	31	45	39	96	71
Pillion Passengers	-	-	4	6	10	8	14	14
Pedal Cyclists	2	-	18	17	40	15	60	32
Pedestrians	-	3	12	19	20	14	32	36
Totals :	7	5	140	116	221	168	368	289

Unfortunately there was a further considerable rise in the number of road accidents causing injury in 1962 after a welcome reduction in 1961. 368 total accidents were reported compared with 289 last year and in each category there was an increase. There were 7 deaths, compared with 5 in 1961, 4 motor cyclists, 2 pedal cyclists and 1 car passenger. Serious accidents were also more numerous, motor cyclists and car passengers showing the greatest increase. Nearly twice as many of the latter were injured while only 2 more drivers suffered serious injury. Accidents resulting in slight injury were also more frequent with pedestrians and pedal cyclists showing the largest increase.

Children on the Roads

	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Slight</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pedestrians (under 15)	-	4	8	12
Pedestrians (over 15)	-	8	12	20
Pedal Cyclists (under 15)	-	4	12	16
Pedal Cyclists (over 15)	2	14	28	44
Total:	2	30	60	92

Children on bicycles had a worse record for mishaps in 1962 while those on foot were more fortunate than last year. There were three more child cyclists seriously and slightly injured than in 1961 but no child was killed on the roads during the year.

Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949

No action was necessary under these Regulations during the year.

Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases of confirmed anthrax were reported during the year.

Anthrax Conference

The Clerk to the County Council called a Conference for October 9th, 1962 to which were invited the following :-

Norfolk County Council	Clerk County Medical Officer
Norfolk County Police	Rep. of Chief Constable
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food	Divisional Veterinary Officer Veterinary Investigation Officer
Public Health Laboratory	Medical Director
Norfolk Farmers Union	Representative
District Medical Officers of Health	
District Public Health Inspectors	

The following points were discussed :-

- (1) The precise responsibility of various authorities and individuals when a case of anthrax occurred.
- (2) Liaison between such authorities.
- (3) Methods of carcase disposal and disinfection.
- (4) Payment of compensation for destroyed contaminated material.
- (5) Treatment of human contacts.
- (6) How to deal with milk from an infected cow.
- (7) How to educate stock owners to recognise or suspect anthrax and to take necessary precautions.

There was a full, frank and interesting discussion of all aspects of the above points and the following recommendations were made :-

- (1) The County Council were to seek guidance on the interpretation of the Anthrax Order.
- (2) If all contingencies were not found to be covered, to seek amendment of the law through the County Council's Association.
- (3) Police to be informed of the expert advice available to them in any difficult or complicated cases.
- (4) Stock owners to be fully informed by appropriate authorities of the dangers of anthrax.

- (5) Family doctors to be circularised by the County Medical Officer with advice on how to deal with human contacts.
- (6) All private veterinary practitioners were to be advised by the Divisional Veterinary Officer as to the instructions to be given to owners and others in charge of infected animals.

This was satisfactory as far as it went but at the end of the year, the outcome of the various steps taken to implement these recommendations was not known.

A full report on the result of the County Council's enquiries into the legal position was awaited. Having pressed for such a Conference since 1952, I feel most gratified that at last it has taken place and I look forward to a better liaison between the authorities concerned in consequence of it.

Cystercercus Bovis

The incidence of cystercercus bovis found during meat inspection in the last 6 years is shown below :-

	<u>Adult Bovine Animals Inspected</u>	<u>No. affected with C.B.</u>	<u>Percentage found to be infected</u>
1957	6244	96	1.54
1958	6606	128	1.94
1959	6096	84	1.39
1960	6569	86	1.31
1961	8779	128	1.46
1962	8698	130	1.49

HOUSING

<u>Waiting List</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total applications at 31st December (including Slum Clearance)	606	603	595	573	573

Analysis of General Waiting List

(i) Applicants sharing accommodation	141	132	126	107	136
Others	411	377	338	363	437
(ii) Size of Family					
2 or less children	499	457	423	422	509
3 or more children	53	52	41	48	64

Analysis of General Waiting List (contd) 1962 1961 1960 1959 1958

(iii) Occupation of Family

Agricultural Workers

111 89 82 97 112

Others

441 420 382 373 461

Slum Clearance Programme

54 94 131 103

Local Authority Houses

Position at 31st December :-

Pre-War

564 564 564 564 564

Post-War

1344 1286 1253 1227 1156

1908 1850 1817 1791 1720

Total Houses Completed During Year

Local Authority Dwellings

58 33 26 71 31

Private Dwellings

510 518 493 425 509

It is always difficult, even with apparently adequate statistics, to assess the housing position in a district. It would appear that 606 families still await Council houses and as 54 of these live in houses for slum clearance, their need is proven. The other 552 families represent a variety of circumstances. Some are sharing accommodation, which would seem to indicate a priority of need, others, 53 of them, have 3 or more children which should entitle them to the best obtainable living conditions. For the rest it is impossible to separate those who have a need for re-housing from those with no real need but a desire to occupy a Council house.

New applications during 1962 amounted to 172 and there were 35 casual vacancies. As the Council completed 58 houses during the year, these together with 35 casual vacancies made possible the rehousing of 93 families.

It appears, therefore, that although new Council building is gradually reducing the numbers of slum clearance cases, it is by no means keeping pace with new applications. A hard core of at least 400 families, some in quite urgent need of re-housing will have to wait a long time before their turn comes. Every week, appeals are made to the Medical Officer of Health for help in obtaining a Council house and many of these families seem, on investigation, to be suffering very real hardship. If the occupation of the breadwinner determines the only possible parish and in that parish, no casual vacancies occur, then the chance of a Council house is nil.

It is my considered opinion that there is a definite need for more Council houses to be built in order that these urgent cases may be re-housed at an early date. Housing is now considered to be a social service and it should be of such dimensions as to satisfy the needs of the community. At present, in this district, this is not the case.

Private building was responsible for the erection of 510 units of accommodation, nearly 10 times the amount built by the Council.

WATER SUPPLY

It would be gratifying to report that this year there was an increase in the number of houses, apart from new development, supplied by water mains but, unfortunately during 1962, the only activity in this direction was on paper, namely :-

Norwich Area of Supply

Schemes for 4 further parishes in the Norwich Area of Supply were submitted to the Ministry during the year (Belaugh, Tuttington, Brampton and Burgh) and extensions in other parishes.

Council's Area of Supply

In the Council's area of supply, plans were submitted for the second stage of the Western Area Scheme which would complete the "Ring Main" and serve Booton, Brandiston, Swannington, Attlebridge and Morton, would incorporate the existing Gt. Witchingham scheme and extend supplies to other properties in Reepham and Gt. Witchingham as well as making provision for a bulk supply of water to the adjoining Mitford & Launditch Rural District.

Village schemes were also submitted for Honingham, Heydon and Ringland. An extension to supply Silvergate (Blickling) was approved and work was due to start in 1963.

In developing countries overseas, the first requirement is a satisfactory supply of water. This is absolutely basic and it must surprise visitors to this country, which is said to have been civilised for at least 1,000 years, to find any of our people still having to use water of doubtful purity from shallow wells.

It is to be hoped that 1963 will be a year of real progress in this direction and that my next Annual Report will have a more satisfactory "water colour" to present.

SEWERAGE

Progress in sewerage of the district was confined to the fringe area and 1962 saw the completion of the Hellesdon Scheme and the commencement of the scheme for Old Catton.

For the rest, activity in this direction was confined to paper work. Outline schemes were submitted to the Council for the following parishes :-

Drayton	Reepham Stage II
Horsham	Lenwade Stage II
St. Faith	Cawston
Rackheath	Foulsham

The Council gave instructions for detailed schemes to be prepared for Reepham Stage II and for Drayton with Taverham. The remaining schemes were deferred for the time being. Work proceeded during the year on the preparation of these schemes.

Detailed preparation for the joint scheme with Smallburgh Rural District Council was continued during the year. When this scheme is carried out, it will provide new main drainage in this district to the parishes of Wroxham, Belaugh, Coltishall and Horstead.

Again, as was mentioned in my Report on Water Supply, progress has been exceptionally slow. Main water supplies and sewerage schemes should obviously go hand in hand. Proper drainage of built up areas would prevent the considerable nuisance of open sewer ditches, such as that at Foulsham, which cause so many complaints, are a potential danger to health and surely an anachronism in 1962? In the rapidly developing parishes in particular, such schemes are essential to enable new houses to be built with modern amenities. I trust that my 1963 Annual Report on this subject will make much happier reading.

Flooded Roads

One very disturbing feature of 1962 was the state of some of the roads in the fringe parishes. The weather aggravated the already unsatisfactory condition of many roads, particularly in Hellesdon and Sprowston and constant complaints were being received of inconvenience and actual danger to the life of young children.

In the lower-lying portions of such roads as Woodview Road and Neyland Crescent in Hellesdon for instance, the water level was such that it completely covered the roadway from garden to garden and in some cases actually flowed down to the houses. In some places it was up to 3 feet in depth. All these roads were on the priority list for making up, the objections by one or two residents were allowed to hold up the start of the work. This was very unfortunate and it is greatly to be hoped that County Council procedure will be speeded up in such cases in future and that before long all roads will have been brought up to a reasonable standard.

SOCIAL HEALTH

The Elderly

Aylsham	Friendship Club, Cawston Road	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Buxton & Lamas	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	1st & 3rd Thursdays in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Cawston	Memorial Institute	Friday (Alternate)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Coltishall	Central Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Drayton	Village Hall	Wednesday (Fortnightly)	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
St. Faith's	Church Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Foulsham	Frost Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hainford	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesdays	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hellesdon	Community Centre	Friday	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Horsford	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Marsham	Reading Room, High Street	Tuesday	2.45 - 5.00 p.m.
Oulton	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Reepham	Own Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Salhouse	Women's Institute Hut	Thursday (except 2nd Thursday in month)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Wednesday (1st & 3rd in month except August)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Sprowston	Club Room, Recreation Ground Road	Tuesday Each afternoon	10.00 - 12 noon 2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Taverham	Village Hall	Tuesday (fortnightly)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Gt. Witchingham	Memorial Hall	4th Thursday in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wroxham	Parish Hall	Tuesday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.

Although no new village clubs were opened in 1962, the existing 20 continued to flourish and to render great service to the older members of the community in the various parishes. Through the Norfolk Old People's Welfare Committee, more and more schemes were devised for the pleasure and comfort of the elderly in the County. Holidays, outings, parties, trips to the theatre and happy regular club meetings all combined to make life full of interest for them. Sick visiting at home, or while in hospital, brightened the tedium of illness and the excellent chiropody service kept them literally "on the go".

An unusual extension of the service was initiated in 1962 by the inauguration of an "Over 60's" Club for the patients at Hellesdon Mental Hospital. This Club, organised by the W.V.S. meets every Tuesday afternoon for activities similar to those of the village clubs, and has been greatly appreciated by the patients themselves and the Hospital authorities.

The Council's grouped homes at Aylsham continued to provide sheltered private living for those in need of it and further projects of this kind would be of great benefit to the growing number of those who are living well beyond man's "allotted span".

Altogether, the lot of the elderly has improved out of all recognition in the last 20 years and in this county is one of the most advanced of the social services.

The Disabled

The excellent work of the voluntary organisations continued during the year and helped to ease the burden of disablement in so many cases. The District Committee for the Norfolk Association for the Care of the Handicapped gave parties and arranged outings, with volunteer car drivers arranging the transport. Holidays at Gorleston were also made possible for several handicapped people who might otherwise have not been able to get away at all.

The club at Aylsham run by the British Red Cross Society continued to flourish with regular monthly meetings and outings to various parts of the county. One excellent feature of all this work is the effort to include some of those whose disability is such that they can only be cared for in a hospital ward. The delight for them of getting out into the world and enjoying ordinary pleasures is great indeed. The best hospital ward in the world is not the ideal place in which to spend the rest of one's life.

General Comment

None of the above activities could go on without the energy and zeal of an army of voluntary workers and this district is singularly blessed in the number and quality of those who give up their time so willingly in the service of others.

To give money is admirable but those who give personal service have no price. They are the salt of the earth.

COUNTY SERVICES

The following is a complete list of Infant Welfare Centres and distribution points for National Welfare Foods :-

COUNTY SERVICES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)</u>
Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic	First Friday every month	2 - 4	Mr. G.R. Oke, 14, Market Place. Messrs. Page Ltd., Market Place.
*Buxton	Village Hall	Third Tuesday every month	2 - 4	
*Cawston	Memorial Institute	First Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores
Old Catton	Parish Hall	Second and Last Wednesday	2 - 4	
*Coltishall	Church Room	Second Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Messrs. Roys Ltd. The Stores.
*Drayton	Village Hall	Last Monday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Squire, The Stores.
Felthorpe				Messrs. Carter & Potter, Post Office Stores.
*Foulsham	Frost Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Hamilton, The Stores. Nurse Bryan, Guist Road.
*Hainford	Parish Hall	First Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores.
Hellesdon	Community Centre, Middleton Lane	Every Monday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Mondays	2 - 4	Mr. Youngman, 79, Reepham Road. Mr. Claybour, Drayton Wood Stores. Mr. Neale, 1, Hercules Road.
Hevingham				Mr. Anstee, Town Street. Tuesday 2 - 5 p.m.
*Horsham St. Faith	Mission Room	Last Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Williamson, Swan Street. Mr. Whitbread, The Stores, Newton St. Faith

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of month</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)</u>
*Horsham St. Faith	R.A.F. Station (Attended by R.A.F. Medical Officer)	First Tuesday every month	2 - 4	
*Horsford	Parish Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Annison, The Stores.
*Rackheath	Village Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Willson, Bernard Close Stores.
*Reepham	Bircham Institute	Second Friday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Hardiment, The Stores, Market Place.
Salhouse	Village Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	
Spixworth	Social Hall	Second Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Grapes, 102, Crostwick Lane. Mrs. Giles, The Stores, Park Road.
Sprowston	St. Cuthbert's Church Hall	Every Friday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Fridays	2 - 4	Mr. Grigg, 199, Wroxham Road. Eleanor's Drug Store, 39, Cannerby Lane. Mr. Chandler, Mayfair Stores, Mousehold Lane. Mr. Dunham, Linacre Avenue.
Swannington				Miss Parker, Post Office.
Taverham	Village Hall	Third Thursday	2 - 4	Mr. Courtney, 297, Fakenham Road.
*Weston Longville	Village Hall	Third Friday	2 - 4	
Gt. Witchingham				Mr. Symonds, Post Office. Mr. Ketteringham, Bridge Stores, Lenwade.
Wroxham				Messrs. Roys Ltd.

* Denotes Centre where a Medical Officer attends only occasionally.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

The County Welfare Officers continue to provide general services throughout the district.

In addition to the Headquarters at :-

Local Health Office, Area 4,
Aspland Road,
Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 19S.

there is the following contact point where members of the public can obtain advice :-

Birchams Institute,
Reepham.
(Wednesday afternoons, 3.30 - 4.00 p.m.)

GENERAL SURVEY

The health of the district was satisfactory during the year.

The birth rate, though lower, was above the national average, while the death rate was lower than last year. Infant mortality fell to the phenomenally low figure of 4.5, an all time record.

Infectious disease was less prevalent but the seasonal epidemic of respiratory disease in January, resulted in more deaths, largely amongst the elderly.

Road accidents were much more numerous, resulting in more deaths and more serious injury.

Private building continued to provide most of the new houses while, though there were more dwellings erected by the Council than last year, their number only barely kept pace with the slum clearance programme. There is still a real need for more Council houses in this district.

Far too slow progress is being made with the provision of mains water supplies and sewerage schemes in the rural parishes.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and the staff for their excellent co-operation with the work of the Public Health Department.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) IRENE B.M. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health.

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(H.S. Hawkins L.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.)
for the year 1962

I have the honour of presenting the following report:-

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	1052
Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	3635
Visits in connection with keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	62
Inspections of Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	398
Visits to infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	1310
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	16
Visits in connection with rats and mice	...	...	...	...	22
Inspection of Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	110
Visits in connection with unsound food	...	...	...	...	88
Inspections of Bakehouses with power	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection of Bakehouses without power	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections of Provisions Shops	...	...	...	...	160
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	62
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	44
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	30
Other Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	...	197
Inspections of Public Houses	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections under Shop Acts	...	...	...	...	17
Inspections of Factories - With Power	...	...	...	...	66
Inspection of Factories - Without Power	...	...	...	...	1
Visits in connection with scavenging	...	...	...	...	23
Visits in connection with sewers and water supply	...	...	...	...	3153
Visits in connection with schools	...	...	...	...	7
Inspections of Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	3
Visits for taking samples of water	...	...	...	...	421
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	167
Other visits, interviewing owners etc.	...	...	...	...	861
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1445
Inspections under Building Byelaws	...	...	...	...	6404
Total					<u>18211</u>

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are now six slaughter houses licenced and in use in the district and there is one knackers yard.

During the year 41 licences were issued to slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Again it is with regret I have to record it was not possible to inspect all the meat prepared at Slaughterhouses. Although as already mentioned there are only six Slaughterhouses, at four of these slaughtering is carried out for the wholesale market and far in excess of the need to supply this district. The slaughtering is carried out every day of the week including weekends and late in the evening, and it has proved to be physically impossible to do more in the way of inspection than has been done.

While entirely agreeing with the desirability of effecting a hundred per cent inspection at the slaughterhouse I wonder whether it is altogether wise to devote so much time to this which makes it impossible to carry out regular and frequent inspection of butcher's and other food shops and premises. It is presumed that all meat for consumption passes through a slaughterhouse, but this may not be the case and I would like more time to be available to ensure meat from other sources does not reach the consumer.

For comparison I set out the figures for animals slaughtered and inspected with those for the previous two years. It will be noted that there is a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered, and there is an improvement in the percentage of carcasses inspected although less overtime was worked by the Inspectors.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total number of carcasses slaughtered	79212	95724	90919
Number of Carcasses inspected	63458 80.11%	72297 75.53%	70580 77.77%
Number of Carcasses not inspected	15754 19.89%	23427 24.47%	20339 22.23%
Weight of meat condemned	57 tons	55tons.8cwt.	46tons.8cwt.
Number of overtime hours worked by Inspectors	1194 $\frac{1}{2}$	1599 $\frac{1}{2}$	1341

The following table gives particulars of the carcasses inspected with those found to be affected with disease :-

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed.	7895	2754	9484	13456	45623
Number inspected	6265	2433	5152	12342	37266
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	34	52	61	132
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1634	1426	66	1292	9970
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	26.21%	47.67%	2.29%	10.96%	27.74%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned					7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2				386
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.03%				1.05%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	107	23			
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	107	23			
Generalised and totally condemned					
Percentage	1.71%	.94%			

FOOD PREMISES

The following gives particulars of other foods condemned at shops and other premises during the year :-

Tins of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Tins of Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	684
Tins of Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Tins of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Tins of Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Tins of Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Tins of Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Tins of Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The disposal of condemned meat is effected by arrangement with a fat rendering firm, and all other condemned food is buried on the Council's Refuse Tip.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

The Public Health (Slum Clearance and Improvement Grants) Committee inspected 38 houses in the parishes of Horstead, Coltishall, Belaugh, Sprowston and Crostwick.

Summary of results of work by the Sub-Committee -

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to repair were accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of houses included in proposed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of houses still under consideration at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Number of houses vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Number of houses demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Number of houses closed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of Demolition Orders rescinded after houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

At the end of the year 114 condemned houses were still occupied.

Summary of action taken etc. during the last 9 years

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. No. of houses inspected by Sub-Committee	97	50	111	183	82	59	59	44	36	721
2. Houses considered at Time and Place Meetings	6	61	110	103	82	87	88	39	59	635
3. Houses considered as suitable for Clearance Area	-	-	-	44	53	-	13	-	-	110
4. Demolition Orders made	4	25	44	59	46	58	53	28	50	367
5. Closing Orders made	-	2	-	2	10	-	6	8	8	36
6. Undertaking to repair accepted	-	6	4	11	34	22	9	1	-	87
7. Undertakings not to relet accepted	11	15	8	16	12	5	6	2	-	75
8. Total number of houses on which decisions made	15	48	56	132	155	85	87	39	58	675
9. Houses vacated	17	3	24	46	44	94	58	60	76	422
10. Houses repaired as a result of an undertaking	-	-	3	3	6	8	23	4	17	64
11. Houses demolished after service of D.O.	15	-	16	26	12	30	72	61	63	295
12. Unfit houses demolished voluntarily	13	2	11	-	5	-	-	-	13	44
13. Demolition Orders quashed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. Demolition Orders rescinded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
15. Houses Closed	16	-	9	5	3	4	2	-	36	75
16. Total number of houses finally dealt with	44	2	40	34	26	42	97	67	130	482

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are particulars of applications made and certificates and notices issued during the year :-

Number of applications made by tenants for a Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Notices sent by the Council to Landlords of the Council's proposal to issue a certificate of disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year the Council approved proposals for Discretionary Grants in respect of 33 houses and the promised grants amounted to £9129. Applications in respect of only 3 houses were refused as the proposals did not meet with the requirements. Work at 32 houses was completed during the year and the amount of grants paid was £11,837.

Approval was given for Standard Grants in respect of 69 houses and the maximum amount of grants that could be paid was £9490. Applications in respect of 6 were not approved as they did not comply with the requirements and application in respect of 1 was withdrawn. Work at 57 houses was completed and the amount of grants paid was £6,826.

NEW HOUSES

During the year 568 houses including 58 Council houses were completed and at the end of the year 303 were in the course of erection.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

During the year 30 Site Licences and 17 renewals were issued under the above Act.

SCAVENGING

During the year the Council amended the working week to one of five days to conform with the modern trend in industry and this has not affected the efficiency of the service.

The number of workmen employed on this service is 36.

House Refuse

Collections are made weekly in 21 parishes and fortnightly in the remaining 27. The total quantity collected was 60,700 cubic yards compared with 57,000 during the previous year. The increase is due primarily to the new houses built in the district.

Night Soil

Night soil collection covers the whole of the district where needed with the exception of a small number of isolated houses. The amount collected during the year was 771,500 gallons which is practically equal to that for the previous year.

Cesspool Emptying

There was a sharp fall in the demand for this service during the year. This fall is due mainly to the abolishing of cesspools as houses were connected to the new sewers in Hellesdon.

Below are figures giving the number of loads removed from cesspools over the years from 1953 to 1962 :-

1953	7,212 loads	1958	9,199 loads
1954	7,767 loads	1959	9,484 loads
1955	8,507 loads	1960	11,304 loads
1956	8,592 loads	1961	11,268 loads
1957	9,184 loads	1962	8,808 loads

In my report for the year 1961 I stated I considered the demand had reached its peak and a fall was anticipated. However as I then stated I considered this fall would be only of a temporary nature and would gradually rise again as new houses were built and until more sewers were provided in the district.

Vehicles

The Council's fleet consists of the following :-

9 Refuse Collecting Vehicles	.. ..	7 Diesel & 2 Petrol driven
5 Night Soil Collecting Vehicles	.. ..	all Petrol driven
6 Cesspool Emptying Vehicles	.. ..	3 Diesel & 3 Petrol driven
1 Five ton Truck	.. ..	Diesel driven
1 Fiat Crawler Digger	.. ..	Diesel driven
4 Water & Sewerage Maintenance Vehicles	.. ..	Petrol driven
1 Rodent operator's Vehicle	.. ..	Petrol driven

Replacements during the year consisted of two House Refuse Collecting Vehicles.

Salvage

There was a poor market for salvage during the year and only 9 tons were sold for £54. 11. 0d.

SEWERAGE

During the year work was commenced on the final stage of providing sewers in the parish of Catton and parts of the two adjoining parishes of Hellesdon and Sprowston. When this is completed the whole of these three parishes will be sewered and will have involved the Council in a capital expenditure of about £660,000. The population of these parishes is 22000 which is 48% of the whole rural district.

Sewers have already been provided for the town of Aylsham, and for part of the town of Reepham and in part of the village of Lenwade in the parish of Great Witchingham.

There are also existing sewers and sewage works serving the Council's Housing Estates in the parishes of Littlebridge, Felthorpe, Foulsham, Guestwick, Hainford, Horstead, Marsham, Rackheath, Salhouse, Swannington, Horsham St. Faith, Newton St. Faith, Tuttington, Weston Longville, Wood Dalling and Wroxham.

Progress was made in the preparation of Stage II of the sewerage of Reepham and also for the scheme for the parishes of Drayton and Taverham. These schemes alone are likely to cost £500,000. In addition the preparation of the joint scheme with the adjoining Rural District of Smallburgh was progressing and this will cover the parishes of Belaugh, Coltishall, Horstead and Wroxham. This scheme is likely to cost the Council £440,000. It is often not appreciated that considerable time is spent on consultations and negotiations with a number of other authorities and which often involve amendments before the scheme is finally prepared.

The following additional connections to the sewers were made during the year in the parishes concerned :-

Aylsham	8
Catton	22
Hellesdon	1028
Reepham	2
Sprowston	68

It is gratifying to be able to record that where the Council has provided sewers there has been an immediate response by owners of nearly all the houses in making connections.

WATER SUPPLY

Again this year there was no known case of shortage of water supply.

For the purpose of water supply the district is divided into two areas as follows :-

- (a) The Norwich Corporation area of supply comprising 25 parishes forming the eastern and southern parts of the district with an area of 47086 acres and containing about 85% of the population and 90% of its rateable value.
- (b) This Council's area of supply comprising 23 parishes with an area of 45919 acres but containing only 15% of the population and 10% of the rateable value of the district.

This shows that although the two areas are almost equal in area, the Council's area is comparatively sparsely populated with a low rateable value. The Rateable Value per 1000 of the population is also lower in comparison with that in the Norwich area. Therefore the cost of supplying water is much more expensive in the Council's area.

The Council has not only to bear the costs of supplying water in its own area of supply but, if extensions are needed in the Norwich Corporation's area it must give a guarantee of 12½% of the cost over and above the income from water rates levied by the Corporation for a period of 12 years. This can prove to be a heavy charge particularly in the early years following the provision of the supply, as it is normal for ultimate connection of all the properties that can be served to proceed slowly so that the income from water rates is low in these early years.

The parishes in which water mains are already laid contain 93% of the whole population of the District although the actual population served is somewhat less as some isolated parts of the parishes are not served by the mains. With the circumstances already described it will be appreciated that to serve the remaining areas, both in the Norwich Corporation area and the Council's area, will prove to be comparatively a heavy commitment even with the aid of grants.

During the year a short length of main was laid at Felthorpe to serve additional and new houses, and approval was obtained to proceed with an extension to serve part of the parish of Blickling and tenders were invited. Both these extensions are in the Council's area of supply.

Progress was also made in the preparation for Ministry approval to village schemes at Heydon, Honingham and Ringland and part of Stage II of the scheme for the Council's area of supply and including a proposed bulk supply to the adjoining Mitford & Launditch Rural District within the Norwich Corporation's area of supply.

The following is a list of the parishes in the Norwich Corporations area where mains are already laid with the number of properties connected :-

Aylsham	1,023
Belaugh	11
Buxton	231
Catton	726
Coltishall	358
Drayton	632
Frettenham	91
Hainford	153
Hellesdon	3,390
Hevingham	207
Horsford	341
Horstead	155
Marsham	200
Rackheath	431
St. Faith's	558
Salhouse	307
Spixworth	393
Sprowston	3,808
Stratton Strawless	20
Taverham	530
Wroxham	385

In the Council's area of supply there are borewells and headworks in the following situations :-

- Salle - to provide for the Regional Scheme for the major part of the Council's area and at present mains are laid in the parishes of Booton, Cawston, Reepham and Salle.
- Felthorpe - at present serving part of the village.
- Foulsham - serving the parishes of Foulsham and Themelthorpe.
- Gt. Witchingham - serving the village of Lenwade.
- Oulton - serving parts of the parishes of Oulton and Blickling.
- Weston Longville - serving the small area in the centre of the parish.

In addition there are borewells and small headworks at Council house estates in the parishes of Attlebridge, Guestwick, Honingham, Swannington and Wood Dalling.

The following are the number of connections to the mains in the various parishes in the Council's area of supply :-

Booton	14
Blickling and Oulton	38
Cawston	201
Felthorpe	53
Foulsham	207
Reepham	319
Salle	36
Themelthorpe	23
Weston Longville	27
Gt. Witchingham	120
Attlebridge	15
Guestwick	10
Honingham	13
Swannington	15
Wood Dalling	17

During the year 280 samples were taken from the mains supplies in the Council's area of supply for bacteriological examination and classification of the results are as follows :-

Excellent	275
Satisfactory	3
Suspicious	1
Unsatisfactory	1

It is curious that the suspicious and unsatisfactory samples were taken from the same domestic tap and that repeat samples gave quite satisfactory results.

A shallow well providing a supply to a private boarding school was found to be polluted by leaking drainage and as a result immediate action was taken to secure a satisfactory supply by sinking a deep bore as an alternative supply and the drainage repaired.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1959

	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>prosecuted</u>
<u>Premises</u>				
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	45	106	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	192	286	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
	<u>237</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Cases in which defects were found :-

	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found</u>			
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M.</u> <u>Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M.</u> <u>Inspector</u>
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-

Outwork -

<u>Nature of</u> <u>work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers in August</u> <u>list required by Section 110</u>	<u>No. of instances of work</u> <u>in unwholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel making etc.	40	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	8	-
	<u>48</u>	<u>Nil</u>

BUILDING BYELAW & TOWN PLANNING APPROVALS

During the year 1819 plans of proposed buildings were submitted. These varied between small private garages to layouts of Building Estates. The number of inspections under the Building Byelaws was 6404. Mention has already been made that 510 private houses were completed during the year.

PETROL, ETC. STORAGE

During the year licences were issued as follows :-

Petrol Stores	...	...	149
Carbide Stores	...	...	2
Cellulose Stores	...	...	6
			<u>157</u>

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

During the year the Rat-catcher visited 3144 premises and treated 699 premises where rats and mice were found. The number of complaints received of infestation was 184. There was no need to take action under Statutory powers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement and also to all members of the staff for their conscientious assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H.S. HAWKINS.

